



TORONTO, Tuesday, March 6.  
This day at four o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to propose the Session of the Legislature with the following—

#### SPEECH

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Considering the circumstances under which you were hastily assembled, it is satisfactory to me to observe that you have been enabled, notwithstanding occasional anxiety from attempted invasion of our frontier, to give your deliberate attention to the public interest, and mature your resolutions for the amendment of the Militia Law, and I trust remove any obstacles that may have prevented the full efficiency of a force, upon which this Province must principally rely for its safety and independence. The other measures which late events have induced you to adopt, will be found, I doubt not, well suited to the exigency, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the readiness and unanimity with which the Legislative have applied themselves to meet the emergencies of the present remarkable crisis.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the support of the Civil Government during the present year.

It is much to be lamented that at a moment when the disturbed state of Lower Canada, and the depression of commerce occasioned by it, must tend materially to diminish our revenue, the necessity for new charges should be created to an inconvenient extent, by the unexpected hostility of our allies, which has forced us, for a continued length of time, into a state of actual warfare along the whole extent of our frontier.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I regret to say that there still exists among a portion of the American people, so strong a desire to force upon the free inhabitants of this Province, republican institutions, that with scarcely an exception every Government arsenal from Lake Champlain to Lake Michigan, has within the last two months been broken open and plundered; to furnish arms for the invasion of this portion of the British Empire; and however the circumstance may be explained, it is certainly a remarkable fact, that all these robberies have been effected without the sacrifice of a single life, and without even the imprisonment of the person who is notoriously the instigator of these acts.

The wrong which citizens of the neighboring States have committed, by thus attempting to dictate to the inhabitants of Upper Canada the form of Government under which they are henceforward to exist, will as the assertion of a new theory, be condemned by the civilized world as severely, as in practice it has been.

What right, it will be easily allowed, have the inhabitants of one country, armed with the artillery and weapons of their Government, to interfere with the political institutions of another? What excuse, it will be gravely considered, had citizens of the United States for invading the territory of Upper Canada?

When our colored population were informed that American citizens, sympathising with their sufferings, had taken violent possession of Navy Island, for the double object of liberating them from the domination of British rule, and of imparting to them the blessings of republican institutions, based upon the principle that all men are born equal, did our colored brethren hail their approach? No! On the contrary, they hastened as volunteers in wagon loads to the

Niagara frontier to beg from me permission, that in the intended attack upon Navy Island they might be permitted to form the forlorn hope—in short they supplicated, that they might be allowed to be foremost to defend the glorious institutions of Great Britain.

When the mild Aborigines of this Continent, who live among us, unjured and respected, were informed that citizens of the United States, disregarding the wampum belt which was sacredly connecting them with Great Britain, had invaded the shores to sympathise with the sufferers of the red tenants of the forest, and to offer them American friendship instead of the enmity of British rule, did our Indian brethren hail their approach? No, their chiefs and warriors instantly painted their faces for battle, and with rides in their hands these free-born defenders of their virgin soil appeared before me with a signal request—

ants to pass unmolested.

When the gallant Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia received that American citizens had commenced an attempt to subvert the North American Colonies, the tyranny of British rule rejoiced at the event?

If loyalty resounded in these lands, a general alarm was evinced.

If Upper Canada with its young, healthy Province, protection on the Continent, but its character, and the agricultural difficulties with its attachment to its Government, very it has shewn in its clemency it has extended to its assailed, ought sufficient to make its aggression a signal example.

Upper Canada, the Ojibways and the Ottawas, spontaneously compacted with each other in a determination to die in defending the British Government, under whose parental protection they and their fathers had been born.

When the Canadian farmers and yeomen of British origin were informed that citizens of the United States, sympathising with their sufferings, had in three instances taken forcible possession of Her Majesty's territory, for the purpose of liberating them from British domination—that, with this object in view, the American leaders had issued proclamations promising to each liberator three hundred acres of the best lands of Upper Canada, with one hundred dollars in silver—that the American self-styled General in command of the liberators had called upon the citizens of Upper Canada "to free their land from tyranny"—"to rally round the standard of liberty"—"to lay down their arms"—in which case, it was sufficiently promised to them, that their persons and property should be protected," and that if they would "cease resistance, all would be well with them."—Did the Canadian inhabitants hail their approach? No, on the contrary, their brave and loyal militia, although totally deprived of the assistance of Her Majesty's regular troops, rose simultaneously, and regardless of every private consideration, wherever the invaders appeared, thousands of bayonets were seen bristling on our shore, ready to receive them. On the eastern, as well as on the western frontier, but one feeling prevailed—it was a noble determination on the part of free men, to conquer or die in defence of their religion—their constitution—their character—their families—and their farms,—yet, notwithstanding their excited feelings, when the American citizens, who from an armed schooner, had cruelly battered the town of Amherstburg, fell into the hands of the brave militia of the Western District, (in which not a single rebel had been in arms,) did these prisoners fall victims to popular fury, or were they even insulted? No; the instant our invaders surrendered to British power they experienced that mercy which

—and from the western extremity of Upper Canada, they were conducted unharmed through the Province, safe under the protecting aegis of our laws!

When a band of rebels, defeated in their cruel object to reduce this Capital to ashes in the depth of a Canadian winter, were, after the conflict at Gallows-hill, brought to me as prisoners on the field—was any distinction made between American-born and our other Canadian Subjects? No, all were equally pardoned; and though many of our brave men, smarting under feelings natural at the moment, evidently disapproved of the decision, yet all bowed in obedience to the administrator of their laws, and, under the noble influence of Monarchical Government, they allowed their aspi-

integral portion of the Empire, and that the two at this moment bound by a solemn treaty of peace, attack of citizens of the United States, it would have been necessary for the Canadians after they had taken possession of the Carolines, to have fired from their deck twenty-two pieces of cannon, for more than a fortnight, upon the American shore; and even then, though the outrage would certainly have rendered apparently futile, still the former would have been an outrage of retaliation upon an American, an outrage of unprovoked attack upon a friend.

But it seems now to us that our invaders have failed—that they falsify even the American people—and have at last learned that Farmers, Militia, Indians, and our Population of the pre-Revolutionary institutions of Democracy; nevertheless, at an ex post facto excuse for the singular and repeated invasion of the Province, it is urged that the crew of the Caroline steam-boat, which was captured more than fourteen days after Navy Island had been forcibly taken from us, have been "assassinated," and that "an extraordinary outrage" has been committed upon the Americans by our Militia, who so ably and gallantly cut out that pirate vessel.

If Navy Island had been violently taken possession of by Canadian rebels, instead of by a body of Americans, armed, fed and commanded by American citizens—if these Canadian rebels had then thought proper to invade the United States—to break open half a dozen of their State arsenals—to rob each of many hundred stand of arms—to plunder from the American Government twenty-two pieces of cannon—and to set the laws and authorities of the Republic at defiance—could any reasonable man declare, that we could be supposed to intend to offer any offence to our allies, if in a moment of profound peace, we were to pursue in the same spirit, and with the same intent, to capture her, when she were in British water—in American waters—moored to the British shore?—would it not be our bounden duty to the American people, to capture this pirate vessel?—and if we were to fail to do so, might not our allies hold us responsible for acts of such unprovoked aggression committed upon them by British Subjects inhabiting a British Island?

Again, supposing that the Americans were to co-operate with us (as under such circumstances of course they would have done,) in chasing this pirate vessel, could it be supposed for a moment, that each power would only be permitted by the other to ensure her, so long only as she continued in their own half of the Queen's dominions?—and when they proclaimed themselves in favor of Monarchical institutions. Surrounded by enemies on almost every side they indignantly rejected them all; in a few hours they successfully put down insurrection in their own land, and when American rebels, armed and with a disregard at their loyalty, demanded to force them to become Republicans, people of all religions and of all polities, rushed to the frontier to die in defence of their glorious Constitution.

by Canadians, of a small detachment incurred to the American shore was an outrage, equal in magnitude to the capture of Navy Island by American citizens, still to make the Canadian outrage as flagrant as that which had been committed by the citizens of the United States, it would have been necessary for the Canadians after they had taken possession of the Carolines, to have fired from their deck twenty-two pieces of cannon, for more than a fortnight, upon the American shore; and even then, though the outrage would certainly have rendered apparently futile, still the former would have been an outrage of retaliation upon an American, an outrage of unprovoked attack upon a friend.

There are two facts which the American Nation have not power to deny.

1st.—That it is their interest as well as duty to fulfil their treaties.

2nd.—That no people so permitted to rob the United States, in order to invade a friendly power, the lawless body will very soon find out, that it is easier to plunder their own wealth, defenceless citizens, than the poor, brave, well-armed people of Upper Canada.

I have felt it to be the especial duty of the Legislative station I hold, not only to protest against the unprincipled invasion of this Province by its allies, but to vindicate the inhabitants from the unreasonable accusation, which without due inquiry, was made against them by the Federal Government of the U. States, that they had "assassinated" the crew of the Caroline.

This memoir of the attack which has just been made upon us, offers a moral to the Mauch Chunky Country which I feel confident will create throughout the Empire considerable sensations, particularly as regards its transatlantic possessions, yet when facts are clearly submitted to it, its judgement is always sound, and just.

The struggle on this continent between Monarchy and Democracy, has been a problem which Upper Canada has just solved.

It had been very strongly argued, even in England, that Democracy was the only form of Government congenial to the soil of America, and that Monarchy was a power which required artificial support.

With a view to subvert this theory the whole of the Queen's troops were allowed to retire from the Province, and the result, as had been anticipated, was that the people of Upper Canada, so congenial to the soil of America, when they proclaimed themselves in favor of Monarchical institutions.

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reverence for their religion—and at all times, and under all circumstances, implicit obedience to their laws.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

FAREWELL!

Important from the West.

General Sutherland and his aide-de-camp have been taken. We should not be surprised if this were to draw forth another Proclamation from Martin Van Buren, and another letter from the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, to the English Ambassador at Washington, declaring the intention of the American Government to demand redress.

Five O'Clock, P. M.

We have just learnt from a gentleman, who arrived here from Kingston, as two Companies of the 32d, in company with Captain Glasgow, were coming from above, and when in the neighborhood of Amherstburg, that they were suddenly set upon by a party of the pirates, when an engagement ensued. Three of the 32d were killed and nine wounded; and nine of the pirates killed and 40 wounded. Among them is another Van Rensselaer, and three of their leaders. Before our next paper goes to press, in all probability we shall have a full account of the engagement from Toronto.

► We learn from the bearer of a despatch just arrived in Town, that His Excellency H. S. Fox, the English Ambassador at Washington, is an important event, & a great change will have come over the Court of America, before another Ambassador takes up his residence at Washington from the Court of St. James.

Board of Police.

Belleville 14 March 1838.

RESOLVED, that the ordinances applying to the establishment of a Market, in this Town, and the like, are hereby suspended for six months with the exception of such portions as apply to Butchers.

BILLA FLINT, Jun.

President.

G. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

Notice.

BOARD OF POLICE.

ALL persons requiring license are hereby notified that unless they are taken out on or before the 25th last, will be proceeded against for such fines as may be incurred.

BILLA FLINT, Jun.

President.

March, 14 1838.

MAPLE